JAMES G'RDON BENNETT. PRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE . W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAUSTS

THE DAILY HERALD. I cents yet copy—51 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, even Saturday, at 6th cents per
typ, or 45 per annum; the European edition 54 per annum, to
take the perfect of the European edition 54 per annum, to
ALL LETTERS by most, for subscription, or with adverthemmen. to be put push, or the pestage will be deducted from the POLIUNTERY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important POLIUNTERY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important POLIUNTERY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important POLIUNTERY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-Love's StoriFice-Bor

BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway,-Main or Mari-MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.- Home-Dorron Dil

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street-Serious FA-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square-Jacomys-

THEATRE, Aster Place - As You LIKE IT-OLD GUARD. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, Mechanics' Hall-Bruss-

OLYMPIC.-PIRROR'S MINOTRELA. MELODRON .- WHITE'S SERENADERA

ORINESE MUSBUM-CHINESE FAMILY.

OHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS-LANCASHILE BELL.

New York, Tuesday, May 14, 1850.

Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill and Speech. Our telegraphic despatches, general and special give us interesting news from Washington. Mr Clay made his speech upon the report of the Committee of Thirteen, and urged its adoption by all the arguments which could be brought to bear in its favor. In the course of his speech, it will be seep, he made some very valuable remarks, as well as drove a nail into Seward's ear, that pinned the New York ultra to the Garrison platform of irreligion and blasphemy. This is what we had reason to expect would be the course of Mr. Clay, when the opportunity occurred for rebuking the senseless and fanatical Senator.

Our special telegraphic correspondent's commo nication contains a whole history in a very few words. It would be quite a good movement for the cabinet to use some of their claim perquisites in supporting a newspaper, and they could do a great deal to enlighten the public, through an official organ, specially devoted to explaining their strange conduct, as it comes out day after day. We shall want another copy of the Republic when the transbr has been made. Don't forget that.

Important Southern Movement at Washington.

A majority of the leading members of the Southorn States, in Congress, have recently held several important meetings for the purpose of organizing a new journal, to be published in that capital, to support, defend and represent the Southern interests and principles, in their most undoubted and rehable form. The result of such meetings has been the issuing of an address, or pronunciamento, signed by sixty-three members of Congress. The address will be found in our columns to-day. Among the signers of this address, we find fourteen whigs-some of them very leading men-and fortynine democrats, as designated by old party dissinctions, making in all sixty-three members from the Southern States. The Southern members who have not yet signed the pronunciamento, number twenty-six whige and twenty-nine democrats. making in all fifty-five representatives; but it is probable that, in the course of a few days, the majority of those who have not yet signed the address, may unite in the general movement of the South. Already, at their first step, they count a majerity of the whole Southern representatives.

This pronunciamento discloses a very important movement, based on such principles and purposes as will create some sensation in the South, as well as in the Northern States. It is written with great calmness, but with equal determination. It announces a resolute and unchangeable determination in those who have organized the movement, to encounter all hazards and all issues, in the protection of their local interests, their peculiar institutions and their family firesides, against all unconstitutional, illegal and revolutionary interference coming from other States and other sections. The moderation, candor and determination, characperizing their document, will command even the attention and respect of the fanatics of the Norththose who have been at the foundation of all the difficulties with which this country is now afflicted, and who have originated all the dangers which menace the social institutions and special interests

of the Southern States. The first step in the furtherance of this movement, as consulted and advised in the address, is the establishment of a central newspaper at Washingten. But, looking at the origin—the men who guide-the purposes disclosed-and the crisis into which the country has been precipitated, this movement is far more important, and springs from a deeper purpose, than a mere newspaper enterprise, er a printer's speculation. It is the commencement of a movement in reference to the interests and rights of the Southern States, similar to that which characterized the first step that led to the revolation of 1776, and the final separation of the old shirteen colonies from the galling tyranny of Great Britain. The address repudintes all the old tics of those parties or factions which have agitated the country for half a century, and whose contests have principally been directed to the election of a President, or the distribution of the spoils of office. A free, gallant, chivalric, independent people have been assailed in all their rights and liberties, guarenteed to them under the present constitution Their assailants have been proceeding, for twenty years, step by step, stride by stride, to inflict, by every description of agitation and political action, the most outrageous insults upon these rights and liberties. And this people, thus outraged and thus menaced, after years of long suffering, have determined to rouse themselves into action, and to take the first and energetic step, in defence of those

rights, secured to them by the deeds of their an-

ecutors in the revolutionary era, by the constitution

subsequently adopted, and by every guarantee

which ought to be considered sacred among men. It is highly probable that this new movement, which has in its terms the establishment of a newspaper, may rouse and concentrate the public opinion of the South to an extent that will have a very important bearing on the settlement of the slavery question, if that difficulty is to be settled at all The sixty-three Southern representatives, at the first step, have avowed their adherence to the movement. Many of those who have not yet signed the address, will undoubtedly join the same cause, as the excitement increases and its impertance requires them. The columns of the new journal will undoubtedly teem with correct and reliable developements on the institutions of the South-the interests of the South-the progress of that section of the Union-and their determination to support their rights and privileges to the utmost extent. The old party ties in the South are nearly broken in pieces, and this movement will help to finish that portion of the business, in its fullest exsent. What practical effect this important Southern movement may have on the settlement of the perplexing questions of the day, time alone can tell. We fear the future.

THE CABINET A FIXTURE.-On second, no, on third, thoughts, we think the most advisable course to been the cabinet. They are an infinite source of amusement, and supply any quantity of curious investigations. We do not know what the Washington letter-writers would do without them. Everything would be "stale, flat, and unprofitable," should they suddenly be deprived of themes men which to discourse so facetiously and elomently. It is very charitable, therefore, for the cabinet to stick together, for this simple reason The letter-writers are an industrious, active class of laborers in the political vineyard, picking up the sweet and sour grapes, by day and night, and equeezing them into wine, of various flavors, to suit the appetites of the public. It would be a pity for the cabinet to deprive them of the means of gaining a livelihood, by stimulating and intexicat ng the public mind, and the enbinet should, on their account alone, hold together. The letterwriters have been much neglected hitherto; and as the cabinet can do nothing better, we hope that they will continue to give employment to the whole body of newspaper correspondents, instead of patronizing merely one or two. By all means stick ogether. Don't go out. Hang on to the old General.

THE REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION TO CUBA.-The announcement made by the Sun, with respect to the designs on Cuba, has been classed by us as one of its peculiar attempts at a hoax, for we did not suppose that any such rash and premature step would be taken at this time. Movements, however, in another quarter, give an entirely different com plexion to the whole affair, particularly as, for the last six months, there have been plots and counterplots going en, of a very eurious character. The confidential organ of the cabinet, the Courter and Enquirer, gives us some new light. It takes great pains to illustrate the position of affairs, and takes precisely the course that might be expected from its connection with Mr. Clayton and his cabinet. Our memory is refreshed by this movement on the part of the Wall street journal. We remember that Mr. Clayton, in the early part of his cabinet career, announced how favorably he looked upon the annexation of Cuba. This came out at the time of the Brega correspondence; and though, at a subsequent period, public opinion caused the administration to suppress the hostile preparations at Round Island, yet the manner in which the same designs have been permitted to work to a head, and beyond the possibility of suppression, shows that the cabinet have countenanced the movements of Gen. Lopez and others. This they have done, doubtlessfor more reasons than one; and they have exhibited considerable adroitness in the business. A revolution in Cuba, favored and sustained by the cabinet, would draw off the public attention from the investigations which are going on at Washington, and smother a great many things, otherwise very important. It is quite remarkable, how well they have imagined to see nothing and to hear nothing, since the termination of the Rouad Island affair. Some five thousand men, it appears, have been armed and taken out of the country, in vessels sailing from various ports, and Mr. Clayton has heard nothing about it. "Mr. French and a party of one hundred and twelve" sail in the Georgia, and no government officer knows anything about it. Other parties take their leaves, with rifles, and ammunition, and all the muniments of war, and no one knows anything about it, though they go, from squads of fifty, to regiments. That the cabinet should not know this, when for six months these preparations have been talked about everywhere, and particularly at Washington, where the expedition has received extraordinary encouragement must convince the public of one of two thingseither that the cubinet are blind and deaf and dumb or that they have been cognizant of the whole scheme. We incline to the latter way of thinking and, moreover, fully believe that it has been the forlorn hope of Mr. Clayton and his associates, to conceal their other curious movements, by helping on those of the invaders of Cuba.

Never mind; an investigation will bring the whole thing to light, one of these days. We shall know how the policy of annexation has been held on to by Mr. Clayton, and how much benefit the cabinet have expected to gain by keeping the pubic in the dark, and by aiding General Lopez. The secret history will all come out in due time. Pre mature as is this movement against Cuba-should it result in anything more than a complete defeatthe country may expect Mr. Clayton and his associates to explain. Spain will not look on the busiess with indifference. She will call on England to aid her and defend her. Louis Napoleon, who i casting favorable glances towards one of the proud daughters of Spain, will want to be chivelrous and it is not unlikely that we may have to thank Mr. Clayton for a declaration of war, the end of which it is impossible to conjecture. The result of the expedition will prepare us for extraordinary developments. Meanwhile, we await the news

from Cuba. TAMBANY SOCIETY IN THE FIELD.-The old so ciety of Tammany Sacheme, so long the organ of rular party in this metropolis, and always in favor of the Union and the rights of the States, on the platform of the constitution, have at length been roused to the importance of the present dangerous crisis in our national affairs, and are determined to express their views on the events of recent origin. In order to blend the utile with the dulce, they have issued invitations for a splendid dinner at Tammany Hall, to-night. The following is a copy:--

is a copy:—

New Yors, May 7, 1850.

Six:—The sixty-first anniversary of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, will be celebrated by a public diener in Tammany Hall, on the 14th fast, at which the honor of your presence is respectfully respectfully.

a public dinner in Temmany Hall, on the 14th inst., at which the honor of your presence is respectfully requested.

Brothers of this society look with deep concern at the present critical state of the country, and are not unmindful of the services of those who are laboring to thwart the designs of the fanatics and demagogues who are wegling an unholy crusade against a union of independent sovereignities, which union has done so much to advance and perpetuate the principles of American liberty throughout the world. Devoted, new and forever, to the union of the States, as our ancestors formed it, and as it is, we look with dread on the mad schemes of the selfath men who threaten its existence. We have no sympathy with those who war upon the South and its institutions, and sincerely deprecate sectional issues and contests, made and sustained how and by whom they may.

It is believed that an unreserved expression of opinion by the members of the Tammany Society, on the questions now disturbing the harmony of the mathemal councils, may not be unproductive of good; and as the social board affords the best opportunity to give such an expression, it is in this instance reserved to

ried to
Your acceptance of this invitation will growly oblige
our follow-eitherns,
FRANCIS B. CUTTING.
JARIED W. BELL.
C. S. BOGARDUS,
T. D. FRENCH,
CHARLES O'CONOR,
MOSES E. PLANAGAN,
WILLIAM B. AITKEN.

James Gonnes Brauery, Re-

This is all right and proper. The politics and pudding of Tummany Hall aid and assist the digestive organs, when taken in reasonable quantities. They are probably both capital of their kind. We care not very much for either, for we are very moderate in our earthly appetites; but, in furtherance of this noble and glorious Union-to preserve the social and political rights of any section of the country. against the "fanance and demagogues," we will oin any and every party, and contribute to the exent of our power, in preserving this mighty confederacy from the hands of all those who would dare to assail it.

DANIEL WESTER AND THE LADIES.-A great deal of noise is making in the newspapers, relative to some singular epistles published in our cotemporary, the Tribene, (that pure organ of Satanic socialism.) and said to be written from Washington by a certain Madame Swizzlehim, or some such ame, who hails from Pittsburgh, and is considered perfect cynesure of a literary lady. These leters are descriptive of the great men in Washington-but such descriptions we never before saw in print, and publicly sold in the literary market, at any price. Mrs. Jane Swizzlehim touches off Benton, Foote, and others, beyond even Anne Royal -but when she reaches Daniel Webster, she pours forth a flood of words and ideas, that the lowest female being in the Five Points would be ashamed of polying to the meanest loafer in that awful region. hat is more singular still, is the hardihood-the ismantine face-with which the pious editor of the Tribuse denies ever having published such an outrageous personal attack upon the eminent New England statesman. The literary beauties of socinlism and anti-slavery are already far ahead of all the attributes conceded to the celebrated Captain Rynders and his boys.

BULWER'S DIPLOMACY-HIS LETTER TO CHAT-FIRLD.-Sir Henry Bulwer's letter to Mr. Chatfield as created much more discussion and remark than we anticipated would be likely to result from its publication. It certainly is a curious document, and quite in the busy diplomatist's style, and has some points of great interest. These, of course, are received and commented upon in various ways, to suit the dispositions of aur cotemporaries. Some come smug out, and declare it to be a forgery, some that it has been interpolated, and others that it is a private letter, and has been stolen, and that the receiver of stolen goods should suffer with the thief. We do not know how this latter view of the case may be taken; but we are perfectly well satisfied that there has been no selfish appropriation on our part-Mr. Bulwer, Mr. Chatfield, the whole country, and all the world, having enjoyed and fed upon the document, as much as we have.

The pains taken so screen and defend Mr. Bulwer, we fear, will be lost by those who have taken such sagacious methods of defending him They scarcely meet the case, or its demands, and will fail, we think, to support his busy and meddling style of diplomacy, which breaks out in all kinds of letters, and on every possible theme-now on coal and iron, now on the navigation of rivers, now on reciprecity here and there, and on a variety of subjects, evidently exhibiting the same diploma tic fuss that got him into hot water at Madrid. This is a good beginning, certainly; but all this officiousness, all these letters, all his movements, exhibit that he has but one great purpose in viewto wheedle our government out of a treaty with England, with respect to Central America, so as to tie our bands, as they have never been tied before. If the treaty can be effected, that will be glory and victory enough, as it contains principles of doubtful constitutionality.

The letter to Chatfield is, therefore, important It shows that Mr. Bulwer was not to yield the Mosquito question, without obtaining something more important and substantial in return. We are in favor of the canal, have great hopes of Nicaragua, and mean to do what we can to keep up an micable intercourse with that republic; but we do not see why a treaty should be made with Great Britain on a mere private enterprise. We may as well talk of treaties in other parts of the globe, where mining companies are established, and other speculations of our Yankee race are carried forward. This is the light in which the treaty will be viewed at Washington; and when it comes up there, for ratification by the Senate, we think it

will be discussed with these views. Meanwhile, let every attention be given to the Chatfield letter; and, in order to have no mistakes, let us go into its history, particularly as it is to have a prominent situation in this diplomatic drama. We reproduce it, annexed, verbatim et literatim, as we before gave it, without knowing if Mr. Chatfield has been offended with Mr. Bulwer's interference or not. We do not know anything on that point. If he did not relish the letter, and sent it adrift, that is his affair and Mr. Bulwer's, not ours. All we have to say, is that there was an insurrection at Costa Rica, and that the Bulwer letter was enclosed to us at a particular place, with the note hereto appended; that it appears to have gone to Havana, to receive the letter mark there of the 2d of April, then to have been received at Charleston, on the 29th, and duly sent to us by the agent of the Postmaster General, Jacob Collamer. Here is the

"The enclosed letter, in the hand writing of R. L. Bulwer, to Mr. Chatfield, Br. Consul at Guatemala, was taken by the faccioses in Central America, on its way to Costa Rica, and by them handed to the porson who now sends it to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, not doubting that the latter gentleman will find it a document worthy of perusal."

This is the history of the affair, and the sequel

will come out in due time, with necessary illustrations and annotations. In the interim, that the precious cabinet, that the members of Congress, and all the sarans in diplomatic literature and au tographs, may fully enjoy the letter, in all its original integrity, we will send lithographic fac-similes into the world, and transmit the original to an eminent Senator in Congress, that Mr. Bulwer may have the "benefit of any reasonable doubt" in the matter. Till then, we reproduce the copy:—

matter. Till then, we reproduce the copy:—

SIR HENEY BULWER TO MR. CHATFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Feb 26, 1850.

Dear Sir—I have received your communications up to the 3d of January inclusive. I was glad to hear of your arrangement with the Governor of Honduras; and I trust that you will thus have settled the question of claims before the order for excuasting Tigre island arrives. I know that it is difficult to deal with such people on matters of justice, if you cannot keep before their eyes the ultimate argument of force, and I feel exceedingly for your position, with such a gentleman as Equier "making capital" at your cibow. But pray let me take the hberty of suggesting to you that man as equire. The king capital at your close. But pray let me take the liberty of suggesting to you that it is well always to consider not only what you think should be done for the particular interest you have in hand, but what your government, which has so many interests to consider, will back you in doing; since, to make a step forwards, if subsequently it is to be made backwards, only renders matters worse. I would not, also, let Mr. Squier's misdoings hurry you too much out of the line which you would otherwise pursue. His conduct is generally disapproved of here; and I I know that the State department has formally disapproved of it. Neither do I think that this government has at the

Actiner do I think that this government has attrapresent memorithe views you seem inclined to erod it for. It is, however, a weak government, and bein suspected by the popular party, is ever afraid of seem ing in favor of any policy that is unopopular. Thu though its intentions may be trusted, its course can though its intentions may be trusted, its course cannot be relied upon. Attempts are being made to settle the Morquito business. I think they may succeed they ought to do so. We have every wish to aid in constructing a cansi-that is, in protecting its construction and guarantying its security when constructed. Nor have we any great interest in the Mosquito protectorate or any selfah object to serve by maintaining it. But we ought not, and I believe will not, abandon it dishonorably, nor permit the Nicarguans, whom we have expelled therefrom, to be again masters of the San Joan. These are my private opinions, but I think you may like to know them. I have defended your conduct here as to Tigre island, on the ground that it was proveked by Squier; but it was too "go absed!"

If I. B.

conduct here as to Tigre island, on the ground that it was provoked by Squier; but it was too "go ahead." If I. B.

P. S.—I just find that you have thrown out to Squier something about a treaty of protection between us and Costa Rica. Now, Lord P. has not only denied that he has any idea of exercising a protectorate over Costa Rica. But told the United States government he had refused it. My instructions certainly forbid me to encourage any such there, and moreover it would be acting an example which it would be highly imprudent to give. I should tell you, indeed, that both the United States and ourselves are at present proceeding upon the avowed policy that neither will seek for an exclusive interns. In Central America; and while the conduct of Squier contravenes and embarrances this policy on one side, any conduct of similar kind on your part must do so on the other.

These are merely private hints of mine to you, in order to prevent you finding your position weakened, by doing or premising what the United States will not do nor approve of being promised. Fray excuse my frankness, and wishing you to imitate us and write fully to me upon all matters. I am again, dear sir, Yours respectfully.

More Investigation Desander—Mr. Chayton

MORE INVESTIGATION DEMANDED-MR. CLAYTON on Coals .- We understand from Washington, that Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, has got himself into the same category with Crawford and Ewing. by the payment of doubtful claims, interest includ ed. Under certain influences, Mr. Clayton recently paid a claim called the De La Francia claim emounting to \$40,000, which has hitherto been refused, from the administration of John Quincy Adams up to the present time. We have received a full history of this extraordinary claim; but it is so had and so black that we can hardly trust ourselves with publishing the details, until it comes le eitimately before the country, through an investigating committee, and a report to Congress, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Attorney General, also figures in this claim in pretty much the same way as he did in the Galphin concern. We find, also, that one of the cabinet letter writers, who contributes to certain Northern journals, took a great interest in it, and was the principal means of sceing the assent of the Secretary of State to its payment.

We beg leave to ask some independent member of the House to offer a resolution demanding an nvestigation into the De La Francia claim, amounting to \$40,000, ordered by Mr. Clayton to be said to Mr. R. Johnson. Let us have the whole story out. It looks very black.

Movements of Individuals. Hon. John D. Lockwood, Ill.; Hon. J. R. Johnson, New Jersey; Ex-Governor IIIII, New Hampshire; and sixty-six others, arrived in this city yesterday, and took rooms at the Astor House. Hon. M. C. Story, Poughkeepsie, and seventy others, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Irving Hones. House.
The aggregate arrivals at all the hotels in the city, yesterday, was six hundred and fifteen.

BISHOR HUGHES ON THE RETURN OF THE POPE. In yesterday's paper, one of our reporters furnish our readers with an interesting account of the rejoi ings in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon for the return of Pius Ninth to the " Eternal City It is meet, right, and the bounden duty of all goo Catholics, to sing the "Te Deum" for the restora tion of the Pope; and the eloquent eulogy of Bisho Hughes, upon the virtues of His Holiness, is equally appropriate. Every sovereign pontiff of the 250 that filled the Papal chair, has been a good man, or, at least, ought to have been, notwithstanding the many strange things related in "Ranke's History of the Popes." It is fitting that Bishop Hughes should make jubilations for the restora tion of the last of so long a line of sovereigns to his royal sceptre and throne, which the hard-fisted democracy of Rome had overturned, in these days of republican progress and growing ideas." It is very proper that his " lordship," whose organ backed the imperial despotism of Austria, and even the autocrat of Russia, who whipped the nuns -backed them against Kossuth and the brave Hungarians struggling for republican liberty-should sing and shout for joy that the vicegerent of the Prince of Peace, who said his kingdom was not of this world, and whose crown was composed of thorns, should wade through rivers of blood to his throne, treading, in his triumphal march to the Vatican, over the dead bodies of his beloved, though rebellious, children, who stood in his way while living, and were therefore cut down by the sabres 'generous" France. We have said, of France. We should have said, of Louis Napoleon, who has prostrated the trees of liberty planted by the heroes of the French revolution, who is now a monarch in all but the name, and waits, en couchant, for the opportune moment to grasp an imperial sceptre. And here we may observe that the Bishop, by some strange oblivion, has overlooked the French emperor in embryo. It was hardly grateful, upon the solemn occasion of celebrating the Pope's return, to make no mention of the instrumentality by which he was restored. It is the more unaccountable, as we learn by the intelligence from Rome, that the Pope himself has publicly expressed his gratitude to the French nation, which had expended its treasure and its blood to re-establish his authority, and he begged the Commander-in-chief of the French army, that when he saw Louis Napoleon, he would convey to him

the expression of his gratitude. We are further informed, that he not only reseived the officers, but that he was to give the French army itself his benediction, in the Square of St. Peter, and a platform was being erected for the purpose. Pio Nono attributes his restoration to cannon, muskets, and bayonets-Bisho Hughes, to the prayers and tears of the faithful His " lordship" informs us that three-fourths of the people are in favor of the restoration. Then where was the necessity for the French army to batter down, with bomb-shells, the venerable monument of antiquity, to force open a way for him into the affections of the people ! It is curious enough, too, that though that entrance has been so long effected, his Holiness has only now ventured within the walls. It is equally curious, to mark the distinctions made by the people in receiving him, even under the compulsion of French bayonets The acclamations, we are told, of " Ving Pic Nono"-long live Pius the Ninth-were few and far between, while those for "Viva il Papa," and Viva il Santo Padre,"-long live the pope, and long live the holy father-everywhere prevailed This would seem, somehow or other, to indicate that the people were glad to see the spiritual head of the church, while they had but very little

relish for him as a temporal prince. Bishop Hughes, indeed, tells us in so many words that "the Church has triumphed, not only over kings, but over democracy, and the peopl themselves, and will triumph again over them

whenever they imagine vain things." This sentiment might do very well forthe atmos there of Austria or Russia; but for the free air of this republican country, it is going it rather strong. We question whether this fling at democracy wil go down, even with his own congregation. He tried his hand before in a tilt against democracy, at Carroll Hall. How far he succeeded, he knows

But the Bishop further informs us that if the Pope were not a temporal sovereign he could not speak the truth. St. Peter, the first Pope, or Paul, and the rest of the afostles, were no temporal sovereigns, and yet they freely spoke the truth. If his Holiness had come to the United States, where we long since invited him, to set up his papal chair. he might speak the truth more freely than at Rome itself. We never heard that Dr. Hughes, who is not as yet a temporal sovereign, was in any way interfered with by the city fathers, by the State government, or by Congress, in speaking the truth. On the contrary, he has been invited to address the latter body, Protestant as the great majority of its members are. But the proposition to ask the Pope to come among republicans was violently opposed by the Bishop's organ, which deprecated the very idea of his feet touching the profane soil of America, or his coming in contact with the rudeness of democracy.

It is shrewdly suspected that the true reason of this opposition is, that his lordship intends, some fine day, to set up for himself in the new world, leaving the old to the care of Pius the Ninth. A 'state of the church" might be nicely carved out of our broad public lands, or some of the cerritories, either to be admitted into the Union with the Wilmot proviso, or to be an independent, sepa-rate, monarchical sovereignty—an imperium in imperio—a power behind Congress greater than Congress itself.

THE PEYER AT RIO DE JANIERO. - The accounts which we have given of the ravages of the yellow fever at Rio, scarcely give an idea of the terrible sickness that has visited that city. Its course has been very remarkable. We learn that, of the twelve to fifteen thousand victims to the disease, thirty or forty only were females. Several of these were Americans, three or four of whom were wives of American ship-esptains. One ship master lost his wife and sister. In speaking of the ravages of the fever, a week or ten days ago, we stated, that the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Pease, sent out to Rio by the New York Scamen's Priend Society. had given cause for surprise to the American commu nity there. We have since seen letters from the Hon. David Tod, the American Minister to Brazil, and from Mesers. Maxwell, Wright & Co., entirely exemerating him from any neglect to the suffering Americans. It appears that Mr. P. and his whole family were attacked the fever, and that his sister died We make this statement, as a simple act of justice to Mr. P.

STRAMPHIP PACTURE, THE SECOND OF COLLEGE'S LAND. he magnificent steamship Pacific, the second of Mr. Collins's Liverpool line of packets, which has been receiving her engines and boilers at the head of Water street, from the foundry of Mr. Allaire, had steam got up on her yesterday, and she breathed the breath of life for the first time. Her pondrous machinery moved with the greatest precision and case, and gave perfect satisfaction. She will make a trial trip some day this week, and will take her place at the foot of Canal street, on Monday next, the 20th inst. A large number of passengers have already secured state room in her for her first trip. We learn that quite a num-ber of passages have been secured for the second voy.

we observe that Telby Alien, Esq. of this city, was among the passengers yesterday on board the Cherokee or Chagres, bearer of despatches from the State Dapartment, Washington to the authorities of the United States government at San Francisco, California.

NEWS FOR EUROPE.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The steamship Canada will leave Boston to-morrow soon, for Halifax and Liverpool. The mails will close in this city at haif-past three o'clock this afternoon. The Weekly Hereld, with the important nows of the week, printed in French and English, will be published at nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpense.

Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood.

This distinguished poeters, died in this city, on Sur day afternoon, May 12, at the age of thirty-seven She was a victim to that flattering and yet insidiou disease, consumption. Hopes were entertained, as is usual in many such cases, that she would recover from the attack that had prostrated her strength, though not her spirits, for the last three months. Within a few days, however, of her death, Mrs. Osgood was informed by one of her friends of the fear that was en

few days, however, of her death. Mrs. Osgood was informed by one of her friends of the feat that was entertained that she could not live much longer; and on being asked if she was prepared to leave the world, she pleasantly replied that she was perfectly resigned to the alternative, and could enter upon her eternal existence with composure. Thus, it seems! that the happy disposition that had carried her through life, did not desert her in view of the portal to another existence. To those who were acquainted with Mrs. Osgood, and the peculiar characteristics of her mind, it will not appear singular that she turned from the fading and dim earth with a bright faith in a happy future. Resignation was a part of her character, and in all the scenes of her life, she met the disappointments of life, as she did its reward, with a smile and a hope. Mrs. Osgood was the daughter of a Mr. Locke, of Boston, extensively known as a merchant. She was educated as a young lady of a prosperous family, and at an early age wrote metrical compositions with facility. She contributed many pieces of verse to the newspapers and periodicals at the commencement of her career, and was among the first who illustrated the pictures of the Athenacum Gallery, a business in which many of the versifiers of Boston, engaged in 1832 and subsequent years, including such names as Holmes, the Sargents. Willis, Hill, and others. Two or three years later—our memory does not give us the precise date—Mr. S. 8. Osgood was a candidate for honors as a portrait painter, and his first meeting with the young lady, Miss Frances Locke, was at the gallery in Pearl street. They were introduced to each other; and the poetess, like another Beatrice, remarked to the painter that she was not tond of paintings—one scene in nature was worth all of them. This was a coquettish piece of badinage, upon which the enthusiastic young artist, like Benedick, retorted that he detested poetry, for the self-same reason. Thus commenced an acquaintance, which eventually resulted in marr

was worth all of them. This was a coquetist piece of badinage, upon which the enthusisate young artist, like Benedick, retorted that he detested poetry, for the self-same reason. Thus commenced an acquaintance, which eventually resulted in marriage, the artist having invited the poetest to sit to him for her portrait, by which means he became successful. Soon after, Mrs. Osgood and her husband, about 183d, visited Europe, and it was while on the voyage that she penned this little, sprightly verse, which has made its way over the world:

"Two things break the monetony
Of an Atlantic trip:
Sometimes we see a ship."
This careless specimen of her merry style is a key to the more polished efforts of her muse. She has none of that martial ardor which breaks out in the verse of Mrs. Hemans, in which every sound in nature is compared to the music of war, to the clarion, or the trumpet. She has none of that genius which delights in the pageantry of artificial life. Neither is she like Mrs [Sigourney, in the pieus, caim and liofty tone of her thoughts and illustrations, or like Maria del Occidente, a limner of internal, mystic passions. Her genius resembles more that of Miss Landon, with mone of that morbid feeling which the bitterness of life had engendered in that unfortunate poetess. With more nature than Miss Hannah F, Gould, she is like her in many respects. Her style is playful spontaneous, and proceeds usually more from the imagination than the heart. Still there are pieces in which pathos and sentiment rule and in which beautiful thoughts are struck out with great beauty and originality. We have scores of versifiers who unite and reproduce the verses of others, making very passable patchwork, which passes for the true poetical fabric; but Mrs. Osgood does not belong to these. She gives you her own mind, freely, without restraint, and captivates with the gaiety of her mood, and the easy and melodious flow of her language. Ne wery elaborate poem has proceeded from her pen, but she has quite come up to the poetic ta with nearly all our modern American poets, but what the has done is highly creditable to her genius.

Court Calendar, This Day.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 22, 90, 401, 507, 308, 658, 654, 66445, 665 to 671.
COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 35, 103, 105, 407, 109, 589, 111, 113, 116, 117, 119, 121. Part 2—Nos. 190, 214, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 265.

Mendelssohn Association of the City of Mcndelssohn Association of the City of Brooklyn, Mr. George Loder, conductor.—The Sixteenth Rebearal, for subscribers, will be given at Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May Id, at eight o'clock, when will be performed Haydn's Sassons, Autuum and Winter, whos, by Mrs. Laura A. Jones, Meeers. Selle, Thomas, and Wallace. Pamily tickets, 24 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance; tickets at 50c, admitting two persons, to be had at the door. JAMES N. OLNKY, Freeldent. Chas. B. Prindle, Secretary.

Opening of Gosling's French and American Restaurant, No. 17 Nasaau streat, between Pine and Codar, This spiendid establishment will be opened to-more, beforeday, Bay 15, for Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lander of the Code The Plumbe National Daguerrean Gal-

lery, No. 251 Broadway, strangers and others should not fail to visit, as it is one of the most interesting places in the city. The proprietor is the oldest artist in this line in this country, and his collection, without contradiction, the largest in America.

r Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use-ving been before the public for the the last thirty years, a be had at the subscriper's, wholesale and retail. SAUNDERS, 167 Broadway, Corner of Liberty street, and 267 Broadway.

usands have availed themselves of the

Gent's Summer Clothing, Cheap-Business Coats, of grey inited tweed, cashmerette and Alpacea, \$2 to \$8; Prock and Dress Coats, \$1 to \$14; assorted easti-

The Romans, at the time of the Republic and Empire, used to wear round, and sometimes pointed hat especially at featirals. Olympic games, and holy ceremonic and hence it is that among them the hat became acclusivel a symbol of liberty, for which reason slaves were presente with a hat on being restored to liberty. In our great an happy republic, no man better imitates the clustons Roma example than our friend Knox, of 125 Fulton street, who son plice more freemen with hats than any other man in the first.

Who wants a Beautiful Complexion !-These who have a brown, tilious, dark or yellowskin, would find a cake of Jenes. Chemical Soap make it white, clear, fan and beautiful. It corts every hind of emption, pimples, freekles, ealt frheum, seurcy, ite. Try it, 'twill delight you. Sold only at 603 Broadway, the depot of the true Spanish Lily White.

Dr. Wallace, Oculist, has removed from Chambers street, to 286 Fourth street, near Wooster Office hours 8 till 10 A. M., 1 till 2, and 6 till 7 P. M.

Dyspepsia.—Who will suffer from this Disease, when a cure is at hand? Hutching's Dyspepsia litters are a sovereign remedy for that complaint, and the preprieter backs it up with certificates of some of our most respectable citizens. Bold at 122 Polion street, for 57 cents

Sulphur Baths-A remedy for Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Rhemmatiam, Mercurial Pains, Clandular, Clancer, and other diseases arising from a deranged state the system and impurities of the blood. E. J. Carroll's, Barelay street, are highly recommended by Drs. Matt. Street, McNeven, Boyd, Smith, Dixon, Millett, and other enemi physicians.

Onzeley's Arable Elixir .- Oh, It's only a Onicity "Arable Elixir." Oh, it's only nervous attack," has phrase one hears daily, Good heave only a nervous attack? What is paralysic, but a nervous attack? What is madness, but a derangement of the relations between the nervous action? For every affects of the nervous assisten, from a hendache to the worst form of nervous dependent, four hendache to the worst four of nervous dependent, Oursley's Arable Elliair has been used to nervous dependent, Oursley's Arable Elliair has been used to nervous dependent, Oursley's Arable Elliair has been used to nervous dependent of the support of nervous of motion; strengthens the nerves of songation; and callifarates the similar egirita, without heing followed by the eligiblest ration. Price, 10 cents. For sale as No. 3 Day street.

Julien Pierron and William Nealy, Hair Dresser, take this opportunity to assume that they now permanently established themselves on the north corner of William and Pine streets, one block from Berchant's Eachange, where they respectfully invite patronne of their friends and the public.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway-Ladies are invited to examine this vich collection of Druss Combs, meaniled in extent or variety in the city among which will found the open chain pattern, so much admired; the say made to order, after any design, as matter how introduced to the saturation of the saturation

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to Color the Hair or Whishers, the moment it is availed, without it is the hair or thin. It can be washed immediately, whose did the strainer the online, such has no bed oler. It is applied or sold, at FHALON'S. For Broadway, and by Farenett, and set corner of Channett and artists are trevers, Fullades phis.

Hair Dye-Batchelor's Genuine Liquid

MONEY MARKET.

Monnar, May 13-6 P. M.
There is nothing new in the stock market. Quotations to-day for some of the fancies show an improvement, compared with those current on Saturday. At the first board, U. S. 6's, 186 fell?, off % percent ; Pennsylvania 5's, %. Eric Bonds, new.; advanced % per cent; Eric Bonds, old, 1; Eric Railroad, %; Farmers' Loan, 1; Harlem, & : Mohawk, 1. There were very large sales of Harlem, Erie, and Farmers' Loan.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this Port, to-day, amounted to \$67,298 56; payments, \$87,831 10—balance, \$4,646,400 83.

There has been an active demand for exchange, today, and the supply of sterling bills was quite mode. rate. Drawers are firm, and the probability is, that before the closing of the steamer's mails, rates will advance. We quote bills on London 9% a 10 per cent premium; on Paris, 5f. 25% a 5f. 27%; Hamburg, 35% . 35%: Amsterdam, 40 a 40%; Bremen, 79 a 70%

Amount of United States stock issued to foreigners. for the week ending the 10th inst., was \$121.250; of which \$3,500 was of the loan of 1842; \$9,500 of 1846; \$75.350 of 1847; and \$32,500 of 1848.

The amount of tolls received on the Delaware Canal. ob Baston, Penn., from Dec. 1. 1849, to April 1, 1850,

Element received

was \$6,184 06 ; for April, 1850, \$18,497 77—sotal, this season, 924,661 68. Excess in 1850, over same period in 1849, \$6,609 19.

rineipal public securities of the cour market, at the respective periods named : 117 121 1111 iois Int. Imp., 1847... Int. Stock. De. De. Pennsylva., De. Do. achus Michigan, 6
N. T. City, 7 per cent, 1857...
Do. 7 1852...
Do. 97 1852...
Do. 40, do, 1850...
Do. 40, do, 1850...
Do. Fire Loan, do, 1858...
Do. Fire Loan, 1850-57-58,

| Symonse and Ution E. R. | 133 | 154 | 133 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 156 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 15 and the demand for all the good, sound, dividendpaying State securities continues setive. The active inquiry for these stocks is calculated to give an im petus to speculation in those of a doubtful character, and it is possible quite a bubble will be inflated. The abundance of money will, without doubt, favor this movement for a time, and parties will doubtless be induced to invest in all kinds of stocks, at high prices, dur ing the height of the excitement, many of whom will undoubtedly be forced to sell, at some future time, at heavy losses. It should be borne in mind that at the beight of an expansion in public and private credits, in the currency, in prices, and a speculative feeling in the market, is no time to purchase stocks; but, on the contrary, just the time to sell. That was the maxim of the Rothschilds, and it is just as sound now as it ever was. The expansion in the currency must go on, until it is arrested by a general explosion If it stops, there must be a collapse in prices, and therefore there is no alternative but to go ahead. When it commenced, it was manageable; but as it progressed it gathered strength, and, like a rock rolling down bill, has got

its way. The annexed extract from a letter dated Liverpool April 26th, 1850, shows how the manufacturers of Man chester are operating to keep down prices for the raw

an impetus which nothing can arrest, and must have

material.

"All these facts should have done more for us than \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. yet they have frightened certain parties here, who hold cotton on consignment, and, not wishing to speculate.' give the brokers orders to sell at once. I was this day told of more than one house who sell their cargoes by turn and by the day, so that in one day they will clear out whosever cotton stands first on their list. This is the cause of the spinners being able to get so large a quantity, without having to pay more than \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. advance.

"Yest cridy, a gentleman, a cotton holder, told me.

to get so large a quantity, without having to pay more than 3,6, advance.

"Yesterday, a gentleman, a cotton holder, told me. a friend of his had, the day previous, been up to make some contracts for goods, and that he found the large cotton manufactories so full, that all he could obtain was, to deliver when it suited the manufacturers in all May, which he was compelled to take, and was highly pleased. A few hours after, the manufacturer told him he had just made another contract, to be delivered in June, at an advanced rate, and that he refused any further contracts, as he had his hands full. "Yesterday, a manufacturer told me that he and; his father were the oldest spinners in Great Britain, and that, though he did not lean towards America, the Americans were fools if they ever in future paried with a pound of cotton for less than 3d." Notwithstanding this demand for their fabrice, many

manufacturers had, for some time previous to the 20th of April, been working short time, and spreading all kinds of reports relative to the trade, for the purpose of foreing holders of cotton to sell. We have be shown how the spinners were getting stock from Liverpool, so as not to have it reported, to prevent any favorable effect upon prices for the raw material; and when the next account of stock is taken in Great Bri-tain, it will be found that there is a less number of bales than anticipated. Reports relative to the posttion of manufacturers in England—their operations and future prospects—are so conflicting, that it is utterly impossible to get at the truth. According to the extract above given, it appears that it was impossible to get goods, short of a month or six weeks from the time the contract was made; while other accounts say that spinners were proceeding with the greatest caution—that the goods market was inanimate, and that there was no activity in printing-cloths or shirtings. It is also tated that "the Mesers. Fielden, Brothers & Co., who for some time have had but a small portion of their machinery partially at work, are now doing nothing whatever throughout their extensive concern. Without either stopping altogether, or formally resorting to short time, many parties are effecting more or less of a reduction." On the other hand, it is re marked by Gitson, Ord & Co., in their circular for Indis, dated April 22d, that " throughout the past month we have had an active business in this market Olanchester), at advancing prices, until we have reached a point, in many of our productions, higher than at any period since the end of the year 1846; whilst It must at the same time be remarked, that for others no improvement whatever has taken place Of bravy goods, our stocks are greatly in excess, and may be purchased at comparatively very low prices. With the exception of these, our stocks are lighter than we have ever known them; and not only so, but our manufacturers are, for the most part, working under contract, many of them being engaged over next month and the one following." How are those conflicting statements to be reconciled, and which is correct? It is our impression, that the remarks of Gibson, Ord & Co., and those contained in the extract. rom a private letter from Liverpool, give a true state of the case. All accounts, published in Manchester papers, should be received with a great deal of caution. nd allowances made for their being the organs of the manufacturers. The circular of Gibson, Ord & Co., om which we make the above extract, was not written for this market, but for India, and it would therefore be more likely to be correct than any statement made in Manchester, for American consumption. The manufacturers of Manchesterbare, on the whole.

been more buslly employed this year, up to the latest dates, than for many years previously : perhaps not so profitably as beretofors, on account of the advance in. prices for the raw material; but they have not made a losing business of it, if we may judge from prices current in this market early in the season, when the bulk of the spring importations was coming in. From re-turns published by the Board of Trade, in Great Britain, and from private circulars, we learn that the exportation of British manufactures this year have been unusually large. This may have been produced, to a. certain extent, by the falling oil in the home cousumption, but principally by the demand from the United States, the Continent, and from India. As an evidence of this, it appears that the shipments of yarus from the port of Hull to Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Rot terdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam, and other continental ports from the 1st of January to April 17-21, in the

years 1845 to 1850 inclusive, were as amnexed: Shipped from Hull to all the above ports.— Cotton Troid.

rom Jan. let, to April 19th, 1845.

De do, to April 12th, 1845. (to April 15, 17, 166). 12, 573.

Do do, to April 12th, 1847. 12, 573.

Do do, to April 19th, 1846. 13, 543.

De do, to April 19th, 1846. 13, 543.

De do, to April 19th, 1846. 15, 583.

De do, to April 17th, 1850. 15, 583. Thus it oppears that in this article alone, the ship-